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From: Stephanie Fay Legal Assistant to Betty Formby	No. of Pages Including Cover Sheet: 29
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Enclosed herewith:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transmittal of Appeal Brief; and• Appeal Brief.	
Re: Application No. 09/543,952 Attorney Docket No: RSW9-2000-0008-US1	
Date: Wednesday, March 15, 2006	
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re application of: Francis et al.

§ Group Art Unit: 2178

MAR 15 2006

Serial No.: 09/543,952

§ Examiner: Vaughn, Gregory J.

Filed: April 6, 2000

§ Attorney Docket No.: RSW9-2000-0008-US1

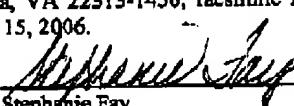
For: System, Apparatus and Method
for Transformation of Java Server
Pages into PVC Formats

36736

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By:


Stephanie FayTRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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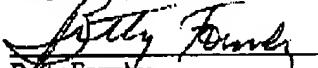
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- Appeal Brief (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

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Respectfully submitted,


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Docket No. RSW9-2000-0008-US1

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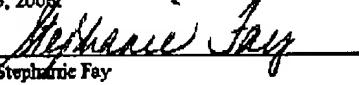
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Serial No. 09/543,952 § Group Art Unit: 2178
Filed: April 6, 2000 § Examiner: Vaughn, Gregory J.
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Pages into PVC Formats §

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on March 15, 2006.

By:


Stephanie FayAPPEAL BRIEF (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on January 31, 2006.

A fee of \$500.00 is required for filing an Appeal Brief. Please charge this fee to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0461. No additional fees are believed to be necessary. If, however, any additional fees are required, I authorize the Commissioner to charge these fees which may be required to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0461. No extension of time is believed to be necessary. If, however, an extension of time is required, the extension is requested, and I authorize the Commissioner to charge any fees for this extension to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0461.

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(Appeal Brief Page 1 of 27)
Francis et al. - 09/543,952

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is the following party: International Business Machines Corporation of Armonk, New York.

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Francis et al. - 09/543,952

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

With respect to other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal, there are no such appeals or interferences.

(Appeal Brief Page 3 of 27)
Francis et al. - 09/543,952

STATUS OF CLAIMS

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

Claims in the application are: 1-31

B. STATUS OF ALL THE CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

1. Claims canceled: None
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None
3. Claims pending: 1-31
4. Claims allowed: None
5. Claims rejected: 1-31
6. Claims objected to: None

C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

The claims on appeal are: 1-31

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STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been filed since the final office action was issued.

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Francis et al. - 09/543,952

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A. CLAIM 1 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 1 is directed to a method of transforming a Java Server Page (JSP) file into a pervasive computing (PvC) device specific JSP file (Figures 6 and 7, page 12, line 29 through page 15, line 3). The method contains the following steps:

- receiving a request for the JSP file at the server where the JSP file is stored, the request being sent from the PvC device (601 of Figure 6, page 12, lines 30-32);
- locating JSP tags in the JSP file (702, 703 of Figure 7, page 13, lines 22-25);
- masking these JSP tags (707, page 13, line 29 through page 14, line 1);
- converting non-masked tags in the JSP file into PvC device specific format tags (710, page 14, lines 3-7);
- unmasking the JSP tags (717, page 14, lines 26-31); and
- storing the transformed JSP file, which now contains PvC device specific format tags and JSP tags (719, page 15, lines 1-2);
- all of the steps are performed by the server mentioned in the receiving step (page 10, lines 4-30).

B. CLAIM 2 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 2 is directed to further defining the masking of the JSP tags , reciting that the JSP tags are embedded into HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags (707, page 13, line 29 through page 14, line 1).

C. CLAIM 4 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 4 is directed to further defining the storing step by reciting that the transformed JSP file is stored with a filename that is unique to the PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted (page 10, lines 14-30).

D. CLAIM 8 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 8 is directed to an apparatus for transforming a JSP file into a PvC device specific JSP file (Figures 1 and 2, page 5, line 4 – page 7, page 26). The apparatus contains a processor (202, 204, page 6, lines 22-25) and a storage device (208, 209, 232, page 6, line 26 through page 7, line 15) and performs the method of claim 1.

E. CLAIM 15 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 15 is directed to a computer program product in a computer readable medium for transforming a JSP file into a PvC device specific JSP file (page 15, lines 9-21). The computer program contains instructions that perform the method of claim 1.

F. CLAIM 22 - INDEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 22 is directed to a system for transforming a JSP file into a PvC device specific JSP file (Figures 1 and 2). The system contains means to perform the steps of claim 1:

- means for receiving a request, sent from the PvC device, for the JSP file at a server where the JSP file is stored (means not specifically shown, performs step 601, page 12, lines 30-32);
- means for locating the JSP tags in the JSP file (means not specifically shown, performs step 702, 703, page 13, lines 22-25);
- means for masking the JSP tags (means not specifically shown, performs step 707, page 13, line 29 through page 14, line 1);
- means for converting non-masked tags in the JSP file into PvC device specific format tags (means not specifically shown, performs step 710, page 14, lines 3-7);
- means for unmasking the JSP tags (means not specifically shown, performs step 717, page 14, lines 26-31); and
- means for storing a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags (means not specifically shown, performs step 719, page 15, lines 1-2);
- the various means are at the server (200, page 10, lines 4-30).

G. CLAIM 23 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 23 is directed to further defining the system of claim 22, by clarifying that the means for masking embeds the JSP tags in HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags (means not specifically shown, performs step 707, page 13, line 29 through page 14, line 1).

H. CLAIM 24 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 24 is directed to further defining the system of claim 23, reciting that the means for unmasking removes HTML comment tag identifiers from the HTML comment tags in which the JSP tags are embedded (means not specifically shown, performs step 717, page 14, lines 28-30).

I. CLAIM 25 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 25 is directed to further defining the system of claim 22, by reciting that the means for storing stores the transformed JSP file with a filename unique to the particular PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted (means not specifically shown, page 10, line 16-22).

J. CLAIM 27 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 27 is directed to further defining the system of claim 22, reciting that the means for parsing determines if a tag is encountered, determines if the tag is an HTML tag, if a tag is encountered, and if the tag is not an HTML tag, identifies the tag as a JSP tag (means not specifically shown, page 12, lines 18-28).

K. CLAIM 28 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 28 is directed to further defining the system of claim 27, wherein the means for parsing further writes the JSP file content to a resultant file, if a tag is not encountered, writes the HTML tag to the resultant file, if the tag is an HTML tag, and writes the

JSP tag to the resultant file embedded in an HTML comment tag, if the tag is a JSP tag (means not specifically shown, page 11, lines 2-16).

L. CLAIM 29 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 29 is directed to further defining the method of claim 1, by reciting these additional steps:

- in response to receiving the request, determining the type of PvC device sending the request, based on a header in the request (not specifically shown, page 10, lines 4-13); and
- locating a previously created version of the JSP file that is specific to the PvC device using the name of the JSP file as modified by the type of PvC device (not specifically shown, page , lines), 602, 603, page 12, line 29 through page 13, line 4).

M. CLAIM 29 - DEPENDENT

The subject matter of claim 31 is directed to further defining the system of claim 22 as containing

in response to receiving the request, means for determining a type of the PvC device based on a header of the request(means not specifically shown, page 10, lines 4-13); and
means for locating the original JSP file in the server based on a filename of the original JSP file corresponding to the type of PvC device(means not specifically shown, page 10, lines 14-22).

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20-22, 27 and 28)**

Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20-22, 27 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Hawkins et al., Method and Apparatus for Communicating Information Over Low Bandwidth Communications Networks, U.S. Patent No. 6,343,318, January 29, 2002 (hereinafter “Hawkins”) in view of Ginter et al., Systems and Methods for Secure Transaction Management and Electronic Rights Protection, U.S. Patent No. 5,892,900, April 6, 1999 (hereinafter “Ginter”).

B. GROUND OF REJECTION 2 (Claims 2-3, 9-10, 16-17, and 23-24)

Claims 2-5, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, and 29-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Hawkins in view of Ginter and further in view of Judson, Content Display During Idle Time as a User Waits for Information During an Internet Transaction, U.S. Patent No. 6,185,586, February 6, 2001* (hereinafter “Judson”).

C. GROUND OF REJECTION 3 (Claims 4-5, 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26)

Claims 4-5, 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Hawkins in view of Ginter and further in view of Ramaley et al., Method for Managing Embedded Files into a Document Saved in HTML Format, U.S. Patent No. 6,585,777, July 1, 2003 (hereinafter “Ramaley”).

D. GROUND OF REJECTION 4 (Claims 29-31)

Claims 29-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Hawkins in view of Ginter and further in view of Toyouchi et al., Service Providing System and Method Which Divides a Request into Plural Service Requests and Provides and Integrated Service Based on Service Utilization History Information in Response to the Request, U.S. Patent No. 6,847,988, January 25, 2005 (hereinafter “Toyouchi”).

*Continuation of Patents Nos. 5,737,619 and 5,572,643, filed on September 9, 1996 and October 19, 1995, respectively.

ARGUMENT**A. GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20-22, 27 and 28)**

Claim 1 is exemplary of the claims of this group and reads:

1. A method of transforming an original Java Server Page (JSP) file into a pervasive computing (PvC) device specific JSP file, comprising:
 - receiving a request for the original JSP file at a server, wherein the request is sent from the PvC device, and wherein the original JSP file is stored on the server;
 - parsing the original JSP file for JSP tags;
 - masking the JSP tags;
 - converting non-masked tags in the original JSP file into PvC device specific format tags;
 - unmasking the JSP tags; and
 - storing a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags, wherein the parsing, masking, converting, unmasking and storing steps are performed by the server.

Regarding this claim, the rejection states:

Regarding independent claim 1, Hawkins discloses in Figure 1 receiving a request for the original JSP file at the server, the request being sent from a PvC device, the JSP file being stored at the server. As shown in Figure 1, the PvC device is shown at reference sign 100 ..., the request is shown at reference signs 122, 124 and 126 ..., and the server is shown at reference sign 140 ... The server is shown storing a document at reference sign 144 ... Hawkins anticipates the HTML page stored at the server as also being embodied as JSP, as described in the next paragraph.

Hawkins states: "... *The proxy server 180 carries most of the burden of bringing the information from the Internet 190, converting it to wireless client 405 compatible CTP and CML formats, and transferring it to the wireless client 405 over the wireless network*" (column 261, lines 17-23) and "*The wireless client 405 and the proxy server 180 use a special format for transferring screen 101 contents from the proxy server 180 to the wireless client 405. This format, names Compact Markup Language (CML), emphasizes compactness over readability and generally uses variable length binary bit fields instead of text to represent options and formatting information*" (column 21, lines 33-40). ... "*Alternatively, the wireless applications can [be] standalone applications access through the browser 104. The applications can be C programs, JAVA programs, and/or compressed markup language (CML) or HTML pages*" (column 9, lines 34-37). ...

Hawkins discloses transforming a Java proxy server file ... [and] also discloses storing the transformed file. Hawkins fails to disclose the masking and unmasking of specific tags in the conversion process. Ginter teaches the use of masking tags in the conversion process. Ginter recites "*UDEs 1200 are*

preferably encrypted using a site specific key once they are loaded into a site. This site specific key masks a validation tag" (column 150, lines 35-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the masking of tags as taught by Ginter with the transformation of files for pervasive computing devices as taught by Hawkins in order to "maintain the integrity, availability, and/or confidentiality of such information and processes related to such use" (Ginter, column 1, lines 13-15).

Office Action dated July 25, 2005, pages 3-6

If the Patent Office does not produce a *prima facie* case of unpatentability, then without more the applicant is entitled to grant of a patent. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Grabiak*, 769 F.2d 729, 733, 226 U.S.P.Q. 870, 873 (Fed. Cir. 1985). A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself suggest the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

The Patent Office has not produced a *prima facie* case of unpatentability against claim 1 for at least three reasons. First, the suggested combination of Hawkins and Ginter would not meet the features of the claimed invention. Second, one of ordinary skill in the art would not combine these references in the suggested manner because one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that Hawkins teaches away from the masking steps of Ginter when converting files to a format compatible with pervasive computing devices. Finally, Ginter is not an analogous art to the presently claimed invention and is not valid in a 103 rejection.

Combination Does Not Meet Claimed Features

The method of claim 1 is directed to the conversion of a Java Server Page (JSP) from a format intended for a desktop browser to a format intended for a much smaller device. The claim does not attempt to be a generalized conversion method for any format of displayed material, but is specific to the conversion of the formatting of a JSP page without destroying the JSP tags, which pull in dynamic content. The method of claim 1 converts formatting tags within the page, but the method starts and ends with a page having JSP tags. The method recites a JSP file or JSP

tags in every single step, yet the Examiner has not established that either reference discloses Java Server Pages.

The rejection asserts that Hawkins discloses the page stored at the server can be a Java Server Page, presumably referring to the mention of Java programs at column 9, lines 34-37 in Hawkins that is cited above. However, if we look at the context of this cite, it becomes clear that Java is mentioned in reference to applications on the wireless device:

The wireless application 106 represents one of many predefined applications that are stored locally on the wireless communications device 100.

... Each predefined application is used for accessing a different web site. The predefined applications can be downloaded to the wireless communications device 100 through wireless communications, but more typically, they are downloaded through a docking cradle or through infrared communications with another wireless communications device 100.

The wireless application 106, in this example, includes a number of hyper-linked pages. One of the pages includes the example query form 105. This example query form 105 is used to generate a query that is answered as the example query response 107. Alternatively, the wireless applications can standalone applications access through the browser 104. The applications can be C programs, JAVA programs, and/or compressed markup language (CML) or HTML pages.

Hawkins, column 9, lines 15-37, underlining shows excerpt quoted in rejection

The presence of Java applications on the wireless device 100 is not an indication that server 140 uses JSPs. Further, even if the reference to Java included a mention of JSPs, there is no discussion in Hawkins of server 140 converting the formatting on a Java Server Page while maintaining its JSP tags. Hawkins does discuss the use of a highly compressed format for transmissions between wireless device 100 and proxy server 140:

In one embodiment ... the proxy server 180 transmits a typical page of web content to the wireless communications device 100 in roughly 500 bytes. This can be challenging given that most web pages have lots of formatting information, hot links and images. Web pages are typically many Kbytes in size. A hot link reference can easily take up 100 bytes or more. Just to fill the wireless communications device screen 101 with text (11 lines of 35 characters each) would take nearly 400 bytes even if there were no formatting information included.

This is why the wireless communications device 100 and the proxy server 180 use compressed web pages.

Java Server Pages are not designed for such extreme compaction, but are designed to be user friendly. Thus, **Hawkins** has different objectives than the presently claimed invention and utilizes a method that does not show the features for which it is cited.

Although **Hawkins** has been relied on to show a JSP being converted for display on a PvC device, **Ginter** also does not show this feature. Since neither of the references relied on demonstrate the use of Java Server Pages, the combination of the art relied on does not make the claimed invention obvious because each of the steps relies on JSP and JSP tags. The combination does not show "*receiving a request for the original JSP file at a server ... wherein the original JSP file is stored on the server*" because there is no JSP file disclosed, nor does the combination show "*parsing the original JSP file for JSP tags*", since neither a JSP file nor JSP tags are disclosed. Neither does the combination show "*masking the JSP tags*", nor does the combination show "*unmasking the JSP tags*", nor "*storing a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags*", as recited in claim 1. Since these steps are not shown, the method recited in exemplary claim 1 is not obvious over these references.

Hawkins Teaches Against Combination

A reference may be said to "teach away" from the claimed invention when a person of ordinary skill, upon reading the reference, would be discouraged from following the path set out in the reference, or would be led in a direction divergent from the path that was taken by the applicant. *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 553, 31 U.S.P.Q.2D 1130, 1131 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

In addition to the lack of disclosure of the recited steps of claim 1, **Hawkins** teaches that all tags are converted to binary in order to compress them, noting:

The wireless client 405 and the proxy server 180 use a special format for transferring screen 101 contents from the proxy server 180 to the wireless client 405 ... named Compact Markup Language (CML) ... CML is a stream of text and image data with imbedded formatting commands (tags). The tags are imbedded as binary data and hence are very compact.

Excerpted from **Hawkins**, column 21, line 33 through column 22, line 22

Hawkins has a strategy of extreme compression that teaches away from masking specific tags during the conversion. Masking of tags during the conversion to CML would leave the JSP tags in an uncompressed, non-CML format. Non-compressed JSP tags, in turn, would increase the size of the transmission sent to the client device and run counter to **Hawkins'** thrust of making the transmissions as small as possible. Thus, the use of **Ginter** in the manner suggested

by the office action would be considered counter-productive to the method of **Hawkins**. One of ordinary skill in the art would not seek to combine these two references.

Non-Analogous Art

In order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection, the reference must be either in the applicant's field of endeavor or, if not, then reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1445 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Deminski*, 796 F.2d 436, 442, 230 U.S.P.Q. 313, 315 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Ginter is not an analogous art to the claimed invention, as this patent is neither in Appellants' field of endeavor nor reasonably pertinent to the problem addressed by the inventor. Both the present application and the present claims are clearly directed to providing a conversion of a web page to a format usable on a handheld device. **Ginter**, on the other hand, notes:

This invention generally relates to computer and/or electronic security. More particularly, this invention relates to systems and techniques for secure transaction management ... [and] to systems and methods for protecting rights of various participants in electronic commerce and ... to secure chains of handling and control for both information content and information employed to regulate the use of such content and consequences of such use.

Ginter, column 1, lines 6-30

As **Ginter** testifies, this patent is directed to security issues and to protecting rights in electronic commerce. While patent law expects that an inventor will be cognizant of any work in their own practice area, the law cannot and does not expect inventors to be cognizant of all fields of knowledge. **Ginter** is outside of the field of the invention recited in the claims and would not be within the realm of expected knowledge. **Ginter** is thus no longer available for an obviousness rejection because it is non-analogous art.

Three separate arguments have been presented to explain why the invention recited in claim 1 is not obvious over **Hawkins** and **Ginter**. Each of these arguments justifies overturning the outstanding rejection of these claims. Thus, the rejection of this group of claims should be overturned.

B. GROUND OF REJECTION 2 (Claims 2-3, 9-10, 16-17, and 23-24)

This set of dependent claims is exemplified by claim 2, which reads,

2. The method of claim 1, wherein masking the JSP tags includes embedding the JSP tags into HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags, wherein the embedding step is performed at the server.

The rejection of these claims is traversed for at least the same reasons as discussed in the argument regarding claim 1. Specifically, **Hawkins** and **Ginter** do not show the conversion of JSPs, **Hawkins** teaches against such a combination, and **Ginter** is non-analogous art to the invention of independent claim 1. Although **Hawkins** was cited as showing the conversion of formatting tags, **Judson** does not show this feature either.

Further, **Judson** considers the primary object of the invention disclosed in this patent to be:

... to enhance the operation of a web browser by causing the display of some useful information to the user during the period of user "downtime" that otherwise occurs between linking and downloading of a hypertext document identified by the link. Such information may include, without limitation, advertisements, messages, fill-in forms, notices from a service provider, notices from another Internet service (such as receipt of an e-mail message), or some third party notice.

Judson, column 1, line 64 through column 2, line 5

Judson, like **Ginter**, is non-analogous art and would not be looked to by one of ordinary skill in the art who is working on the problem solved by the invention recited in claim 2.

Therefore, these claims should be allowed for the same reasons as claim 1.

C. GROUND OF REJECTION 3 (Claims 4-5, 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26)

This set of dependent claims is exemplified by claim 4, which reads,

4. The method of claim 1, wherein storing the transformed JSP file includes storing the transformed JSP file with a filename that is unique to the particular PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.

The rejection of this set of claims is traversed for at least the same reasons as discussed in the argument regarding claim 1. Specifically, **Hawkins** and **Ginter** do not show the conversion of JSPs, **Hawkins** teaches against such a combination, and **Ginter** is non-analogous art to the invention of independent claim 1. Although **Hawkins** was cited as showing the conversion of

formatting tags, **Ramaley** does not show this feature either. Therefore, these claims should be allowed for the same reasons as claim 1.

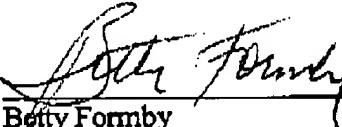
D. GROUND OF REJECTION 4 (Claims 29-31)

This set of dependent claims is exemplified by claim 29, which reads,

28. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
in response to receiving the request, determining a type of the PvC device
based on a header of the request; and
locating the original JSP file in the server based on a filename of the
original JSP file corresponding to the type of PvC device.

The rejection of this set of claims is traversed for at least the same reasons as discussed in the argument regarding claim 1. Specifically, **Hawkins** and **Ginter** do not show the conversion of JSPs, **Hawkins** teaches against such a combination, and **Ginter** is non-analogous art to the invention of independent claim 1. Although **Hawkins** was cited as showing the conversion of formatting tags, **Toyouchi** does not show this feature either. Therefore, these claims should be allowed for the same reasons as claim 1.

The Board of Appeals is requested to overturn the outstanding rejections and to indicate this application to be allowable.



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Francis et al. - 09/543,952

CLAIMS APPENDIX

The text of the claims involved in the appeal are:

1. A method of transforming an original Java Server Page (JSP) file into a pervasive computing (PvC) device specific JSP file, comprising:
 - receiving a request for the original JSP file at a server, wherein the request is sent from the PvC device, and wherein the original JSP file is stored on the server;
 - parsing the original JSP file for JSP tags;
 - masking the JSP tags;
 - converting non-masked tags in the original JSP file into PvC device specific format tags;
 - unmasking the JSP tags; and
 - storing a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags, wherein the parsing, masking, converting, unmasking and storing steps are performed by the server.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein masking the JSP tags includes embedding the JSP tags into HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags, wherein the embedding step is performed at the server.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein unmasking the JSP tags includes removing HTML comment tag identifiers from the HTML comment tags in which the JSP tags are embedded.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein storing the transformed JSP file includes storing the transformed JSP file with a filename that is unique to the particular PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the filename has a unique extension for the PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein parsing the original JSP file comprises:
 - determining if a tag is encountered;
 - if a tag is encountered, determining if the tag is an HTML tag; and
 - if the tag is not an HTML tag, identifying the tag as a JSP tag.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein parsing the original JSP file further comprises:
 - if a tag is not encountered, writing the JSP file content to a resultant file;
 - if the tag is a HTML tag, writing the HTML tag to the resultant file; and
 - if the tag is a JSP tag, writing the JSP tag to the resultant file embedded in an HTML comment tag.
8. An apparatus for transforming an original Java Server Page (JSP) file into a pervasive computing (PvC) device specific JSP file, comprising:
 - a processor; and
 - a storage device, wherein the processor receives a request for the original JSP file at a server, parses the original JSP file stored on the storage device for JSP tags, masks the JSP tags,

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converts non-masked tags in the original JSP file into PvC device specific format tags, unmasks the JSP tags, and stores a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags on the storage device, wherein the request is sent from the PvC device, and wherein the original JSP file is stored on the server, wherein the parsing, masking, converting, unmasking and storing steps are performed by the server.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the processor masks the JSP tags by embedding the JSP tags into HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags, wherein embedding of JSP tags is performed at the server.
10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the processor unmasks the JSP tags by removing HTML comment tag identifiers from the HTML comment tags in which the JSP tags are embedded.
11. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the processor stores the transformed JSP file with a filename that is unique to the particular PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.
12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the filename has a unique extension for the PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.
13. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein while the processor parses the JSP file the processor: determines if a tag is encountered;

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if a tag is encountered, determines if the tag is an HTML tag; and
if the tag is not an HTML tag, identifies the tag as a JSP tag.

14. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein while the processor parses the JSP file, the processor further:

writes the JSP file content to a resultant file, if a tag is not encountered;
writes the HTML tag to the resultant file, if the tag is a HTML tag; and
writes the JSP tag to the resultant file embedded in an HTML comment tag, if the tag is a JSP tag.

15. A computer program product in a computer readable medium for transforming an original Java Server Page (JSP) file into a pervasive computing (PvC) device specific JSP file, comprising:

first instructions for receiving a request for the original JSP file at a server, wherein the request is sent from the PvC device, and wherein the original JSP file is stored on the server;
second instructions for parsing the original JSP file for JSP tags;
third instructions for masking the JSP tags;
fourth instructions for converting non-masked tags in the original JSP file into PvC device specific format tags;
fifth instructions for unmasking the JSP tags; and
sixth instructions for storing a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags, wherein the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth instructions are performed by the server.

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16. The computer program product of claim 15, wherein the second instructions include instructions for embedding the JSP tags into HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags, wherein embedding of JSP tags is performed at the server.

17. The computer program product of claim 16, wherein the fourth instructions include instructions for removing HTML comment tag identifiers from the HTML comment tags in which the JSP tags are embedded.

18. The computer program product of claim 15, wherein the fifth instructions include instructions for storing the transformed JSP file with a filename that is unique to the particular PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.

19. The computer program product of claim 18, wherein the filename has a unique extension for the PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.

20. The computer program product of claim 15, wherein the second instructions include instructions for:

determining if a tag is encountered;
if a tag is encountered, determining if the tag is an HTML tag; and
if the tag is not an HTML tag, identifying the tag as a JSP tag.

21. The computer program product of claim 20, wherein the second instructions further include instructions for:

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writing the JSP file content to a resultant file, if a tag is not encountered;
writing the HTML tag to the resultant file, if the tag is an HTML tag; and
writing the JSP tag to the resultant file embedded in an HTML comment tag, if the tag is a JSP tag.

22. A system for transforming an original Java Server Page (JSP) file into a pervasive computing (PvC) device specific JSP file, comprising:

means for receiving a request for the original JSP file at a server, wherein the request is sent from the PvC device, and wherein the original JSP file is stored on the server;
means for parsing the original JSP file for JSP tags;
means for masking the JSP tags;
means for converting non-masked tags in the original JSP file into PvC device specific format tags;
means for unmasking the JSP tags; and
means for storing a transformed JSP file containing the PvC device specific format tags and the JSP tags, wherein the means for parsing, masking, converting, unmasking and storing are performed by the server.

23. The system of claim 22, wherein the means for masking embeds the JSP tags into HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) comment tags, wherein embedding of JSP tags is performed at the server.

24. The system of claim 23, wherein the means for unmasking removes HTML comment tag identifiers from the HTML comment tags in which the JSP tags are embedded.

25. The system of claim 22, wherein the means for storing stores the transformed JSP file with a filename that is unique to the particular PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.

26. The system of claim 25, wherein the filename has a unique extension for the PvC device for which the transformed JSP file is formatted.

27. The system of claim 22, wherein the means for parsing determines if a tag is encountered, determines if the tag is an HTML tag, if a tag is encountered, and if the tag is not an HTML tag, identifies the tag as a JSP tag.

28. The system of claim 27, wherein the means for parsing further writes the JSP file content to a resultant file, if a tag is not encountered, writes the HTML tag to the resultant file, if the tag is an HTML tag, and writes the JSP tag to the resultant file embedded in an HTML comment tag, if the tag is a JSP tag.

29. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

in response to receiving the request, determining a type of the PvC device based on a header of the request; and

locating the original JSP file in the server based on a filename of the original JSP file corresponding to the type of PvC device.

30. The computer program product of claim 15, further comprising:

in response to receiving the request, seventh instructions for determining a type of the PvC device based on a header of the request; and
eighth instructions for locating the original JSP file in the server based on a filename of the original JSP file corresponding to the type of PvC device.

31. The system of claim 22, further comprising:

in response to receiving the request, means for determining a type of the PvC device based on a header of the request; and
means for locating the original JSP file in the server based on a filename of the original JSP file corresponding to the type of PvC device.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence to be presented.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings.

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